# THREE NEW LITHOBIOMORPHOUS CHILOPODS FROM WASHINGTON AND OREGON 

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Of the three new species here described the first two are represented by specimens collected at Puget Sound, Washington, by Mr. E. E. Smith. The holotype of the third species was taken by Mr. David T. Jones at Eugene, Oregon. Types of the new forms are in the author's personal collection.

## Family Ethopolida <br> Zygethopolys pugetensis Chamberlin, sp. nov.

This, the second species of the genus to become known, is to be distinguished from the genotype, Z. nothus Chamb., which occurs on Forrester Id., Alaska, in having the ventral spines of the anal legs $1,1,3,2,1$ instead of $1,1,3,3,1$. Typically also the last two pairs of coxæ are ventrally armed instead of only the last pair, though in younger specimens the spine of the penult pair may be lacking. Last four pairs of coxæ dorsally armed, the last two pairs laterally armed. Dorsal spines of anal legs $1,0,3,1,0$; of the penult legs, $1,0,3,1,1$. Ventral spines of first legs, $0,0,1,3,2$. Prosternal teeth, $1-5+5-1$, there being one tooth only external to the diastema on each side. Ocelli mostly in four longitudinal series; e.g., $1+6,6,4,4$. Differing from 2 . nothus in the female genital forceps in having the claw tripartite instead of bipartite; basal spines $2+2$. Gonopods of the male uniarticulate. Anal legs of male not specially modified, or with the fifth joint a little bowed ventrad. Length, 19 mm .

Holotype, a female, allotype, a male. Six additional paratypes. All taken in region of Puget Sound, Washington.

## Family Lithobiida

Nampabius perspinosus Chamberlin, sp. nov.
This species, occurring farthest of all known from what seems to be the center of distribution of the genus, is likewise the most aberrant, replacing $N$. michiganensis in this respect. It differs from all other species in having three dorsal spines on the third joint of the anal and penult legs, the complete dorsal spining in each case being $0,0,3,1,0$. Ventral spines of anal legs, $0,1,3,3,1$, the claw single. Ventral spines of penult legs, $0,1,3,3,2$, with 2 claws. Dorsal spines of the thirteenth legs, $0,0,3,1,1$; of the twelfth, $0,0,3,1,0$. Coxal pores circular, uniserate, in number and arrangement $3,4,4,4$. Ocelli in 4 or 5 longitudinal series; e.g., $1+4,4,4,3,2$; the single ocellus large. Dorsum from yellow to brown, the head and caudal segments darker. Claw of the female gonopods tripartite; basal
spines $2+2$. Penult legs of male with the usual dorsal process at distal end of fifth article. Length up to 15 mm .

Holotype a male, allotype a female, and paratypes consisting of many specimens of both sexes, all taken by F. E. Smith at Puget Sound, Washington.

## Oabius eugenus Chamberlin, sp. nov.

Light brown above, with head anteriorly lighter. Antennæ brown proximally, yellowish distally. Related to O. dissimulans Chamb. of California, but a smaller form with fewer ocelli, arranged in two series instead of in three; thus, $1+4,3$. Basal spines of female gonopods more slender; claw tripartite. Ventral spines of anal legs, $0,1,3,2,0$, the claw single; dorsal spines, $1,0,3,1,0$. Ventral spines of penult legs $0,1,3,3,1$; dorsal $1,0,3,1,1$, the claw also single. Dorsal spines of twelfth legs, 1 ( 0 ), $0,3,1,1$.

Length, 6.2 mm .
Holotype, a female, taken in Hendrick's Park, Eugene, Oregon, October 1, 1927, by David T. Jones.

## A NEW TROPICAL AMERICAN LASIOCAMPID (LEPIDOPTERA)

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Euglyphis panselene Dyar, new species
Size rather small; fore wing rather sharply trigonate, roundedpointed at apex; hind wing elongate-trigonate. Thorax and abdomen with brownish fulvous vestiture, the abdomen blackish behind in more or less extent. Fore wing brownish black with double blacker discal dot, illy defined; before the apex a rather large round brownish rufous spot, followed by a faint curved pale cloud, the inner margin rather broadly of the same color, of irregular outline, rather broad at base and bounded above by a white line. The pale area narrowed to center of wing, where it is crossed by a faint or broken dark streak, then quadrately widened to vein 3 , which it follows to subterminal area, and is again widened almost to vein 4. Hind wing blackish, with a more or less distinct pale dash on outer third of costal margin. Expanse, male, 28 mm .

The design on the fore wing fancifully suggests the full moon shining on a valley of golden grain, hence the specific name selected.

Type, male, Tumatumari, Potaro River, British Guiana, June 28, 1927 (Cornell University Collection, Type No. 858) ; allotype São Paulo de Olivença, Amazonas, Brazil, NovemberDecember (United States National Museum, Type No. 40664, A. H. Fassl, collector, Dognin collection).

